

PRACTICAL NO. 7

Implementation of Virtual Machine using Cloud Computing Concepts

1. Introduction:

According to **NIST**, “Cloud computing is a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources ... that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort.”

(Ref: *NIST SP 800-145: The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing.*)

Cloud services are categorized as:

- **IaaS** – Provides infrastructure components like VMs, storage, and networks.
- **PaaS** – Provides runtime environments for development.
- **SaaS** – Provides complete applications to end users over the internet.

Virtualization Concept:

Virtualization is the process of abstracting physical hardware into multiple logical units called **Virtual Machines (VMs)**. Each VM runs its own operating system and applications while sharing the same physical hardware through a **hypervisor**.

This abstraction layer enables **resource isolation**, **load balancing**, and **efficient utilization** of cloud infrastructure.

2. Objective:

The primary objectives of this experiment are:

- To understand and implement virtualization using **Cloud Computing concepts**.
- To create and configure a **Virtual Machine (VM)** on **Amazon Web Services (AWS)** cloud platform.

3. Tools and Technologies:

Component	Description / Example
Cloud Platform	Amazon Web Services (AWS)
Service Used	Amazon EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud)
Operating System (OS)	Ubuntu 22.04 LTS / Windows Server 2019
Web Browser	Google Chrome / Microsoft Edge (latest version)
SSH Client / RDP	PuTTY (Windows) or Terminal (Linux/Mac)
Key Management	AWS Key Pair (.pem file)
Storage	Amazon EBS (Elastic Block Store)
Network	AWS VPC (Virtual Private Cloud), Security Groups
Optional Monitoring	AWS CloudWatch

4. System Requirements Hardware and software:

- Processor Dual-core (Intel/AMD)
- RAM 4 GB or higher
- Operating System Windows 10/11, macOS, or Linux
- Internet Connection Stable broadband (minimum 2 Mbps)
- AWS Account Free-tier account enabled
- Software Tools Web browser, PuTTY/Terminal, and PDF viewer

5. Implementation Steps:

Step 1: Sign in to AWS Console

- Log in to <https://aws.amazon.com/console>.
- From the AWS Management Console, navigate to EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) service.

Step 2: Launch a New Instance

1. Click Launch Instance.
2. Enter an Instance Name (e.g., CloudLab-VM).
3. Under Application and OS Images (AMI), choose Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS (Free-tier eligible).
4. Under Instance Type, choose t2.micro (1 vCPU, 1 GB RAM).

Step 3: Configure Storage and Network

- Disk Size (EBS Volume): Set to 30 GB (gp3 SSD).
- Network: Choose the default VPC and subnet.
- Enable Auto-assign Public IP.
- Security Group: Create a new one allowing:
 - Inbound Rule: SSH, TCP, Port 22, Source = My IP
 - Outbound Rule: All traffic (default).

Step 4: Key Pair Configuration

- Choose “Create a new key pair.”
- Download the .pem file securely (used for SSH connection).

Step 5: Launch the Instance

- Review all settings (OS, instance type, disk, public IP, security group).
- Click Launch Instance.
- Wait for status → Running.

6. Advantages:

- **Scalability** Easily increase or decrease computing resources based on demand.
- **Cost Efficiency** Pay-as-you-go pricing reduces upfront infrastructure costs.
- **Flexibility** Support for multiple OS types and configurations.
- **High Availability** AWS provides multiple regions and zones for redundancy.
- **Security** Configurable firewalls, IAM roles, and encryption for protection.
- **Automation** AWS SDKs, APIs, and CloudFormation allow automated deployments.

7. Conclusion:

- By creating an EC2 instance, we explored the core principles of Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) — provisioning, configuration, and verification of a virtual machine.
- The practical exercise validated key cloud computing concepts such as elastic resource allocation, on-demand provisioning, and secure network configuration.
- Hence, the successful deployment of a VM on AWS illustrates the fundamental working of cloud-based virtualization platforms.

8. References:

1. Dac Nhuong Le, Cloud Computing and Virtualization, Wiley, 2022.
2. Rajkumar Buyya, Christian Vecchiola, Thamarai Selvi, Mastering Cloud Computing, McGraw-Hill, 2013.
3. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing (SP 800-145), 2011.
4. AWS Documentation – Getting Started with Amazon EC2,
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ec2>
5. AWS Documentation – Amazon EC2 Instance Types,
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/instance-types.html>
6. BuzzClan, Virtualization in Cloud Computing – The Ultimate Guide,
<https://buzzclan.com/cloud/virtualization-in-cloud-computing/>

Exercise:

1. Create a virtual machine (VM) on any cloud provider (AWS/Azure/GCP) of your choice with the specifications: Operating System, VM Type, Disk Size, Public IP, Network Rules. Once created, verify that the VM is running and submit a screenshot of the instance details and a brief description of the steps you followed.

STEP 1: Log in to AWS Management Console
STEP 2: Open EC2 Service from AWS Dashboard

STEP 3: Launch a New EC2 Instance

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like Dashboard, Instances, Images, and Elastic Block Store. The main area has a heading 'Resources' with a table showing counts for various EC2 resources. Below this is a 'Launch instance' section with a large orange 'Launch instance' button highlighted with a red box. To the right, there's a 'Service health' section and an 'Account attributes' section. At the bottom, there are links for CloudShell, Feedback, and Console Mobile App.

Step 4: Select Operating System (AMI) – Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS

The screenshot shows the 'Launch an instance' page under the EC2 Instances section. It has a 'Name and tags' section where 'VM-71-PritiSalvi' is entered. Below it is an 'Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)' section with a search bar and a grid of OS icons. To the right, there's a summary panel with details like the number of instances (1), software image (Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.9.2...), and a callout about the free tier. At the bottom right is an orange 'Launch instance' button.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 'Launch an instance' page. On the left, a sidebar lists various AMIs. The 'Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type' AMI is selected and highlighted with a red box. To its right, a detailed view shows its configuration: Architecture (64-bit (x86)), AMI ID (ami-02b8269d5e85954ef), Publish Date (2025-10-22), and Username (ubuntu). The 'Verified provider' badge is present. On the right, a summary panel shows the following details:

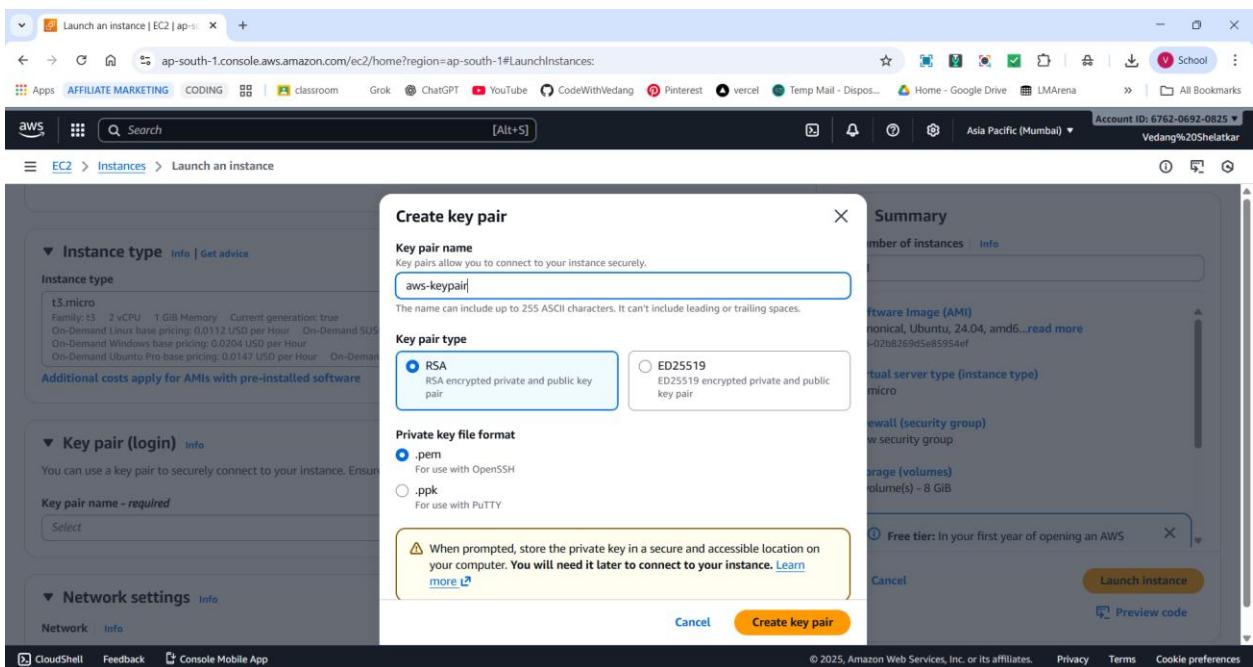
- Number of instances:** 1
- Software Image (AMI):** Canonical, Ubuntu, 24.04, amd64 (read more)
- Virtual server type (instance type):** t3.micro
- Firewall (security group):** New security group
- Storage (volumes):** 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

A message at the bottom indicates a free tier offer: "Free tier: In your first year of opening an AWS account, you get up to 750 hours of compute usage per month for free." Buttons for "Launch Instance" and "Preview code" are visible.

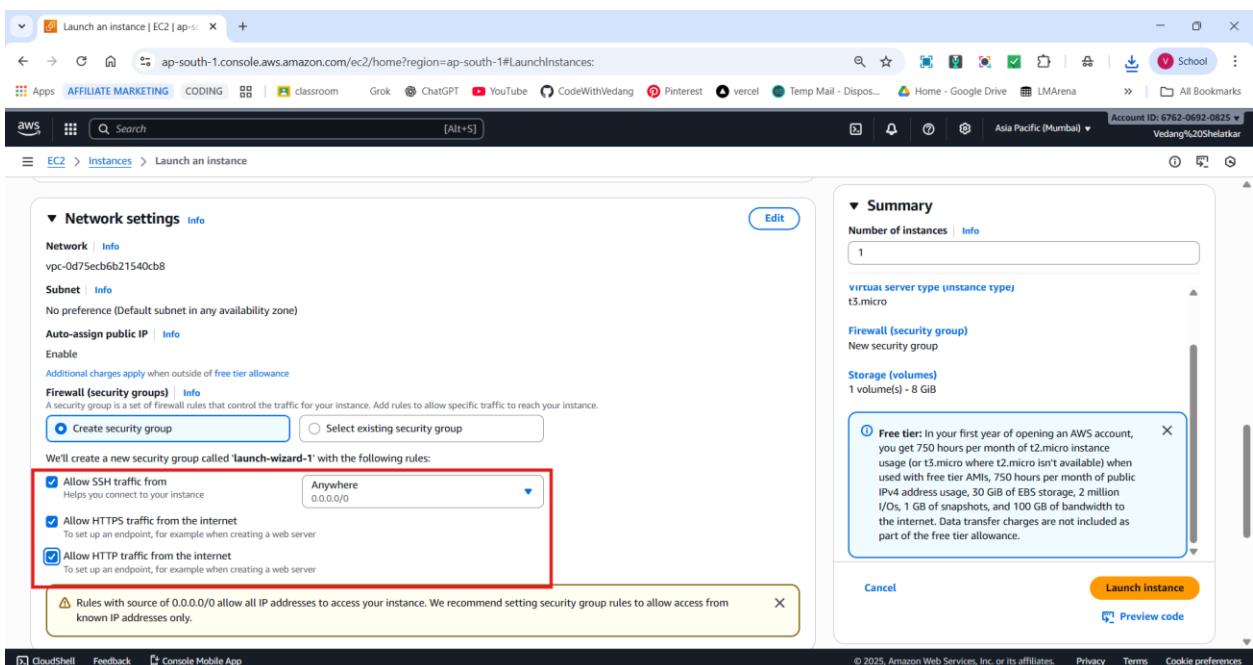
Step 5: Choose Instance Type—t2.nano

The screenshot shows the 'Instance type' selection step of the AWS EC2 'Launch an instance' process. The 't2.nano' instance type is selected and highlighted with a red box. The 'Free tier eligible' status is also highlighted. Other options shown include t3.micro and t2.micro. The summary panel on the right remains the same as in the previous step, showing the Canonical Ubuntu 24.04 AMI, t3.micro instance type, and 8 GiB storage.

STEP 6: Create Key Pair



STEP 7: Setup Network Configurations



STEP 8: Configure Storage

The screenshot shows the 'Configure storage' section of the AWS EC2 instance creation wizard. It specifies a 1x 8 GiB gp3 root volume, which is 3000 IOPS and Not encrypted. A note indicates that free-tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage. Below this, it states that the selected AMI contains instance store volumes, but the instance does not allow any instance store volumes. A link to 'Click refresh to view backup information' is present. The 'Advanced' tab is visible at the top right.

STEP 9: Launch the Instance

The screenshot shows the final configuration step before launching the instance. The 'Summary' section on the right lists the number of instances (1), virtual server type (t3.micro), and storage (1 volume(s) - 8 GiB). A note about the free tier is displayed. The 'Launch instance' button is highlighted with a red box. The bottom right corner includes a 'Preview code' link.

STEP 10: Verify Instance State – Running

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. The left sidebar is collapsed. The main area displays a table of instances. One instance, "VM-71-PritiSalvi", is highlighted with a red box. The table columns include Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, Availability Zone, and Public IPv4 DNS. The "Instance state" column shows "Running" for the highlighted instance and "Terminated" for the others. The "Actions" dropdown menu for the running instance includes options like "Stop", "Start", "Reboot", and "Terminate".

STEP 11: Connect to instance :

The screenshot shows the "Connect to instance" page for instance `i-0348660850a4b74ef`. The top navigation bar shows the path: Instances > `i-0348660850a4b74ef` > Connect to instance. The main form has tabs for "EC2 Instance Connect", "Session Manager", and "SSH client". The "EC2 Instance Connect" tab is selected. It shows the instance ID and connection type. The "Connection type" section has two options: "Connect using a Public IP" (selected) and "Connect using a Private IP". Below this, there are fields for "Username" (set to "ubuntu") and a note about the default username. At the bottom right are "Cancel" and "Connect" buttons.

STEP 12: Execute Command to Check System Type

```
See "man sudo_root" for details.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-9-122:~$ sudo lshw -short
H/W path          Device  Class      Description
/0                system   HVM domU
/0/0              bus      Motherboard
/0/0/0             memory  96KiB BIOS
/0/401            processor Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2686 v4 @ 2.30GHz
/0/1000            memory  512MiB System Memory
/0/1000/0           memory  512MiB DIMM RAM
/0/100             bridge   440FX 82441FX PMC [Natoma]
/0/100/1            bridge   82371SB PIIX3 [Natoma/Triton II]
/0/100/1/0          system   PnP device PNP0c02
/0/100/1/1          system   PnP device PNP0c02
/0/100/1/2          system   PnP device PNP0h00
/0/100/1/3          input    PnP device PNP0f13
/0/100/1/4          input    PnP device PNP0303
/0/100/1/5          storage  PnP device PNP0700
/0/100/1/6          communication PnP device PNP0501
/0/100/1/7          system   PnP device PNP0c02
/0/100/1.1          storage  82371SB PIIX3 IDE [Natoma/Triton II]
/0/100/1.3          bridge   82371AB/EB/MC PIIX4 ACPI
/0/100/2            display  GD 5446
/0/100/3            generic  Xen Platform Device
/1                 input0   Power Button
/2                 input1   SPK_R محرك
/3                 input2   AT Translated Set 2 keyboard
/4                 input3   ImPS/2 Generic Wheel Mouse
/5                 enx0    Ethernet Interface
ubuntu@ip-172-31-9-122:~$
```

i-0348660850a4b74ef (VM-71-PritiSalvi)
PublicIPs: 65.2.80.170 PrivateIPs: 172.31.9.122

CloudShell Feedback Console Mobile App © 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

Brief Description

I logged into the AWS Management Console and opened the EC2 service to create a new virtual machine. I selected Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS as the operating system, chose the t2.nano instance type, and configured the required storage. A new key pair was created for secure access, and necessary network rules were set by allowing SSH in the security group. After reviewing the settings, I launched the instance and confirmed that it was running. Finally, I connected to the VM via SSH and executed system-information commands to verify that the machine was functioning correctly.

Conclusion

The virtual machine was successfully created and configured on AWS with the required specifications. All components OS, instance type, storage, and network rules—were set up properly, and the VM was verified to be running and accessible. This activity demonstrates the practical implementation of virtualization on a cloud platform.